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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/775,953

02/09/2004

Robert W. Brocia

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7590

06/17/2008

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

12531 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE

SUITE 100

SAN DIEGO, CA 92130-2040

EXAMINER

GHOMER, RALPH J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1657

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/17/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/775,953

**Applicant(s)**

BROCIA, ROBERT W.

**Examiner**

Ralph Gitomer

**Art Unit**

1657

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 April 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4 and 13-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4 and 13-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

The amendment received 4/22/08 has been entered and claims 1, 4, 13-15 are currently pending in this application. A new reference is presented in view of the arguments included in the response based upon the illegible reference provided in that response. The new reference is from the first edition of the book, published in 1983, the reference provided was from the second edition of the same book published after the priority date of this application, 6/29/1995, and the two references are essentially the same.

Although not claimed, the point of novelty may be directed to assaying enzyme activity by reacting the enzyme with a substrate, thus producing hydrogen peroxide as a product, and the peroxide then collisionally quenches a selected fluorophore, determining the amount of quenching of the fluorophore and correlating the amount of quenching to the enzyme activity.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4, 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Morris in view of Lakowicz.

Morris (5,173,434) entitled "Measurement of Color Reactions by Monitoring a Change of Fluorescence" teaches in column 2 last paragraph, fluorescence quenching is described for fluorogenic substrates for assaying enzymes. The synthetic substrate contains a quenching and fluorescing group which is generated. In column 4 line 24 the assay detects the concentration of substances in a colorimetric, turbidimetric or nephelometric reaction with a reader. In column 5 first full paragraph, chromogenic reagents are disclosed which have an absorption spectrum that overlaps the spectrum of a fluorophore. See the claims.

The claims as amended differ from Morris in that the analyte determined physically interacts with the fluorophore to prevent light emission from the fluorophore by collisional quenching whereas Morris absorbs light emitted from the fluorophore by absorbance quenching.

Lakowicz (Principles of Fluorescence Spectroscopy) teaches on page 257 second paragraph, both static and dynamic quenching require molecular contact between the fluorophore and quencher. In the case of collisional quenching, the quencher must diffuse to the fluorophore during the lifetime of the excited state. Upon contact, the fluorophore returns to the ground state, without emission of a photon. In the case of static quenching a complex is formed between the fluorophore and the quencher, and this complex is nonfluorescent. In either event, the fluorophore and quencher must be in contact. On page 258 last full paragraph, fortunately a wide variety of substances act as quenchers of fluorescence. One of the best known collisional quenchers is molecular oxygen, which quenches almost all known

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fluorophores. On page 258 last line bridging to page 259, other collisional quenchers include hydrogen peroxide. On page 258 last paragraph, because a variety of substances act as quenchers, one can frequently identify fluorophore-quencher combinations for a desired purpose. It is important to note that not all fluorophores are quenched by all the substances listed above. This fact occasionally allows selective quenching of a given fluorophore. The occurrence of quenching depends upon the mechanism, which in turn depends upon the structures of the individual molecules. On page 265 last paragraph dynamic and static quenching are discussed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the collisional quenching of Lakowicz in the method of Morris because Morris employs absorbance quenching which is selective to some degree and Lakowicz employs collisional quenching for the same function of the absorbance quenching of Morris but likely achieves greater sensitivity and specificity because collisional quenching is more specific regarding the compound that quenches and has a greater quenching effect than absorbance as related to concentration.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 4, 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 1 "these molecules of fluorophore" is confusing as to which molecules may be intended and lacks antecedent basis. In claim 15 "the substrate of glucose" lacks antecedent basis.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ralph Gitomer whose telephone number is (571) 272-0916. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jon Weber can be reached on (571) 272-0925. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ralph Gitomer/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1657

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Primary Examiner  
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